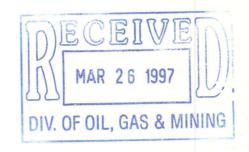
M/035/011. VCD Modernization

Kennecott Utah Copper Corporation 8315 West 3595 South P.O. Box 6001 Magna, Utah 84044-6001 (801) 252-3179 (801) 252-3125 (FAX)

Elaine J. Dorward-King, Ph.D. Director, Environmental Affairs



Kennecott

March 24, 1997

Mr. Wayne Hedberg Department of Natural Resources Division of Oil, Gas and Mining 1594 West North Temple Suite 1210 Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-5801

Re: Kennecott Utah Copper Corporation (KUCC) Secondary Tailings Pipeline, M/035/011

Dear Mr. Hedberg:

This letter is provided to clarify outstanding issues regarding the secondary tailings pipeline that we discussed in our December 13, 1996 meeting, when we also discussed in some detail the Water Resources Management Program at KUCC. KUCC hopes the Division now better appreciates both the complexities of the water management system and that post-mining water management will be required. For the reasons discussed below, KUCC maintains that the newly installed pipeline does not require a bond adjustment to permit M/035/011 to cover demolition, reclamation and/or maintenance costs at the end of mine life because the pipeline will be a permanent structure used as part of the post-mining water management system. Bonding the structure for final reclamation is not appropriate or necessary because the pipeline will continue operating after mining operations cease. Moreover, bonding for continued maintenance of the water management facilities is not appropriate or necessary because the Division's jurisdiction over these facilities ceases when the structure begins operating for non-mining purposes.

The Division's authority to require reclamation and bonding is limited to "mining operations." See Utah Mined Land Reclamation Act, §§ 40-8-13 and 40-8-14. It follows that the Division would not have jurisdiction over a new, non-mining-related facility constructed on a mining site after mining operations had ceased. The same principle applies to mining-related facilities that will be converted to non-mining uses after mining operations cease. Indeed, the Division's

Mr. Wayne Hedberg March 24, 1997 Page Two

regulations recognize that certain mining-related facilities will have postmining land uses. ¹ If these facilities are used for non-mining purposes, the Division's jurisdiction over them ceases. The only question here is whether KUCC's pipeline will in fact have a continued post-mining use. KUCC appreciates that the Division has concerns about this question and offers the following supplemental information to support and strengthen its position that the tailings pipeline will indeed have continued post mining uses.

As discussed during the December 13, 1996 meeting, three general types of water are produced throughout the KUCC property: (1) "clean" water that is suitable for use, either directly or with minimal treatment, for culinary water purposes; (2) "gray" water that is suitable for irrigation use and/or culinary use with treatment; and (3) meteoric leach water which requires some form of treatment prior to discharge. Production of each of these types of water will not cease upon termination of mining operations but will require ongoing management. Some of this water is produced at the south end of the KUCC property and would be best managed and utilized at or near the north end while the most beneficial use of certain north-end waters likely will be at or near the south end. A water management system capable of segregating the various water types and conveying them either to or from the north and south ends of the KUCC property will therefore be necessary.

With respect to the clean and gray water, the value of the water itself guarantees that the water will be used. Water management/distribution facilities such as the tailings pipeline will be necessary to capture that value. KUCC has been approached by several municipalities that are interested in clean and gray water for culinary and irrigation purposes. Both water types are becoming increasingly scarce commodities in the Salt Lake Valley. Because of the scarcity of the water in the valley and the ever-increasing demand, the value of the water will significantly increase with time. Although it is not possible at this time to predict the exact volume and quality of the three major water types or the exact market value, water rights currently sell for approximately \$400/acre-feet/year. KUCC estimates that the post mining water flows in the pipeline in question (and others) will range between 2,000 and 10,000 gpm (3,145 and 15,730 acre-feet/year, respectively), which equates to an approximate value of \$1.25M to \$6.3M per year

¹ See Utah Admin. Rules 647-4-110(3) (Each NOI shall include a reclamation plan consisting of a narrative description of proposed reclamation, including "a detailed description of any surface <u>facilities to be left as part of the postmining land use</u>, including but not limited to buildings, utilities, roads, pads, ponds, pits and surface equipment"); and 647-4-111(9) ("Water impounding structures shall be reclaimed so as to be self-draining and mechanically stable <u>unless shown to have sound hydrologic design and to be beneficial to the postmining land use</u>.").

Mr. Wayne Hedberg March 24, 1997 Page Three

at current prices. The secondary tailings pipeline will be an essential part of the collection, distribution and management system necessary to capture this substantial value.²

With respect to the meteoric leach water, federal and state clean water laws will require perpetual management of this water, including conveyance to an appropriate treatment and/or discharge facility. Several factors favor locating such a treatment facility at the north end of the KUCC property as opposed to the south end where the leach water is produced. These factors include greater management options for sludges that would be produced by the treatment of leach waters and greater discharge options for the treated effluent. A pipeline to convey leach water from the south end to the north would obviously be an essential part of this water management system. The Utah Division of Water Quality would have jurisdiction over such a system and would require the system to be properly operated and maintained.

In sum, the value of the water itself and/or the need to appropriately manage leach waters will guarantee the continued use and appropriate operation and maintenance of the tailings pipeline. As the pipeline will be used for non-mining purposes after mining ceases, reclamation and bonding for the closure of the tailings pipeline is not necessary. Similarly, the Division's jurisdiction over the tailings pipeline will cease when mining operations cease and the facilities are used for non-mining purposes. Accordingly, it would be inappropriate for the Division to request bonding to maintain these post-mining uses.

KUCC wants to thank the Division for its cooperation in resolving this matter. Please find attached copies of the slides presented during the KUCC water management overview on December 13, 1996. Two flow diagrams have also been attached showing the various water flows at KUCC.

² While it is theoretically possible that a new distribution/management system could be constructed that did not include the tailings pipelines, this is highly unlikely and wasteful because of the great cost-savings that would be achieved by utilizing the existing pipelines. KUCC estimates that the cost of constructing a new pipeline would be approximately \$5 million.

Mr. Wayne Hedberg March 24, 1997 Page Four

Please do not hesitate to call me at 252-3179 to discuss any aspect of the secondary tailings pipeline.

Sincerely,

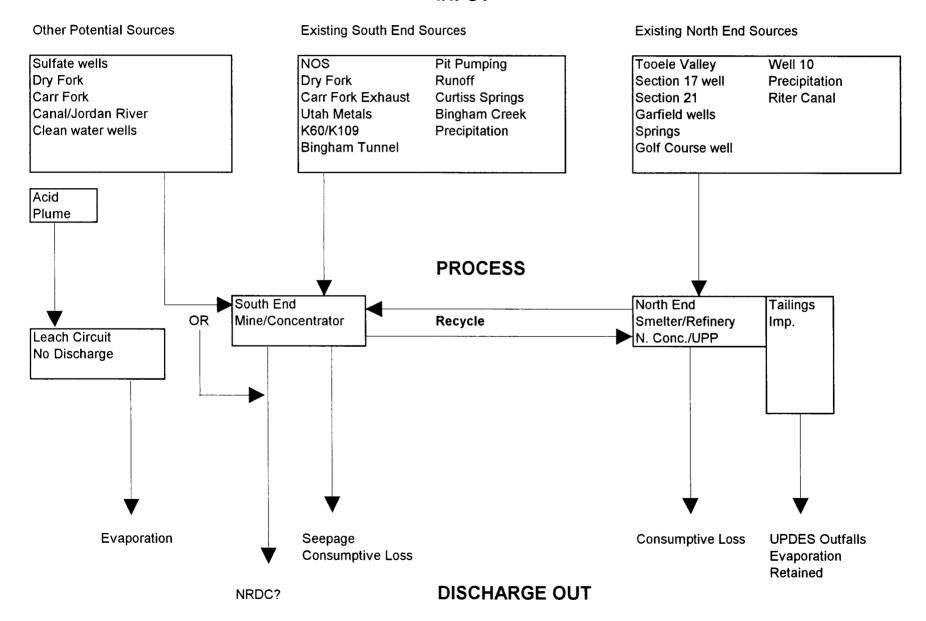
Elaine Dorward-King, Ph.D.

Sh_J. Doward-Li

Director, Environmental Affairs

Attachments

INPUT



Mine							
Process	Treatment	Thickener					
5,467	2,513	2,738					

Average Division Flows

				9,600		
				Mag Res		ri P.S.
Coppertor	1 Conc.	30,600	30,600		35,000	
Thickener	Box		10,000			
Recycle +	WDPS	M	lagna			
Process +		c	onc.			
31.5"			10,000	_'		
38,805	2,513					
Total Out	41,318	41,318		51,318		
	<u>-</u>					

Impoundment	
Precip 2,000 UPDE:	882
	:28
	⋘
Tallinos 513161 8	28
	W.
NEnd 6730	
778752974	
Total In 60,048	
Retained 11,000	
Evap 2,450	
Leakere* 3,300	
Recycle 35,000	
B	
Total Out 51,750	
UPOES 8298	

Process flows

817 Via 24-ınch 4,350 Via Moly Plant 300 Via Barneys Other 5,467 TOTAL

Thickeners

2,738 Via 31 5-inch Other 2,738 TOTAL

Treatment

2,513 WDPS Other 2,513 TOTAL

#1 Pump Station 35,000

#4 Pump Station 9,600

#3B Pump Station 30,600

 Precip.1
 2,000

 Retained
 11,000

 Evap
 2,450

N.End² 1,230 Slag Tailings

4,000 Adamson Springs 500 UPP Blowdown

1,000 Golf Course Well and Well 10

6,730 TOTAL

Leakage³ 3,300 Floor and Embankment

WATER MANAGEMENT AT UTAH COPPER

Current Integrated Water System

Drinking Water Systems

Clean Water Diversions

Leach Circuit

Process Water System

Permits

Historical Overview of Water Management at Bingham Canyon

Bingham Creek

Leached Waste Rock Dumps

South Jordan Evaporation Ponds

Bingham Creek Reservoir

Recent Water Management Projects

Eastside Collection System

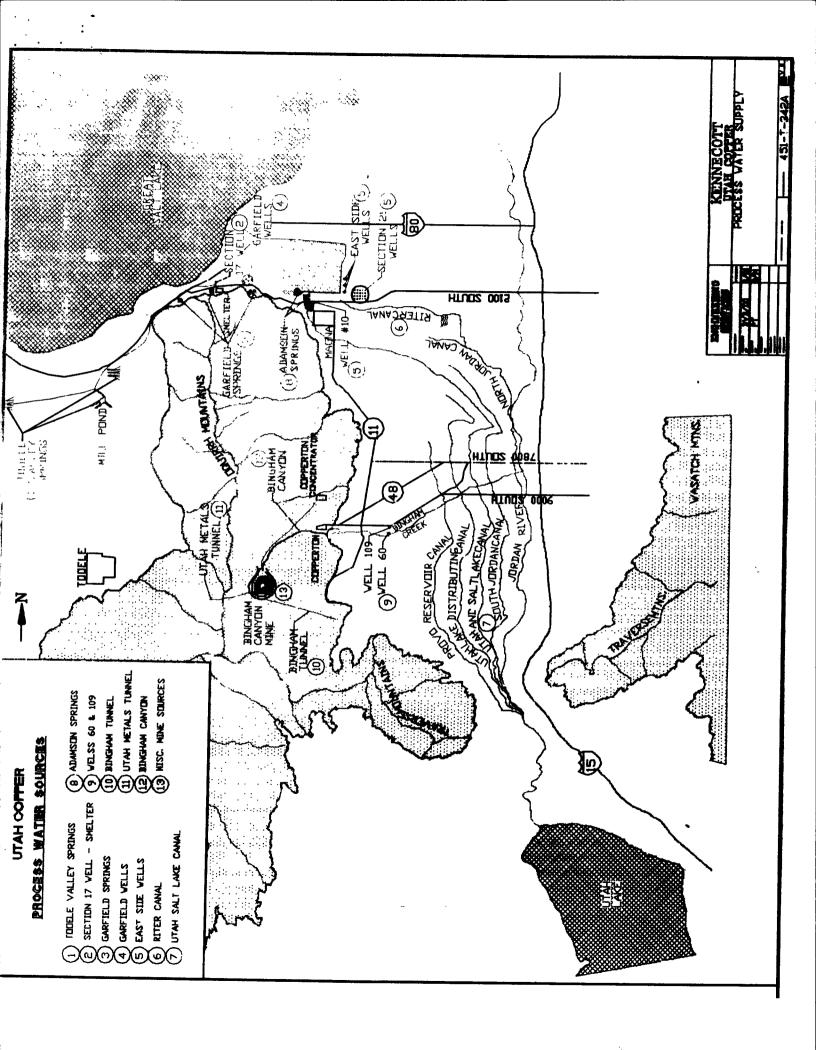
Large Reservoir

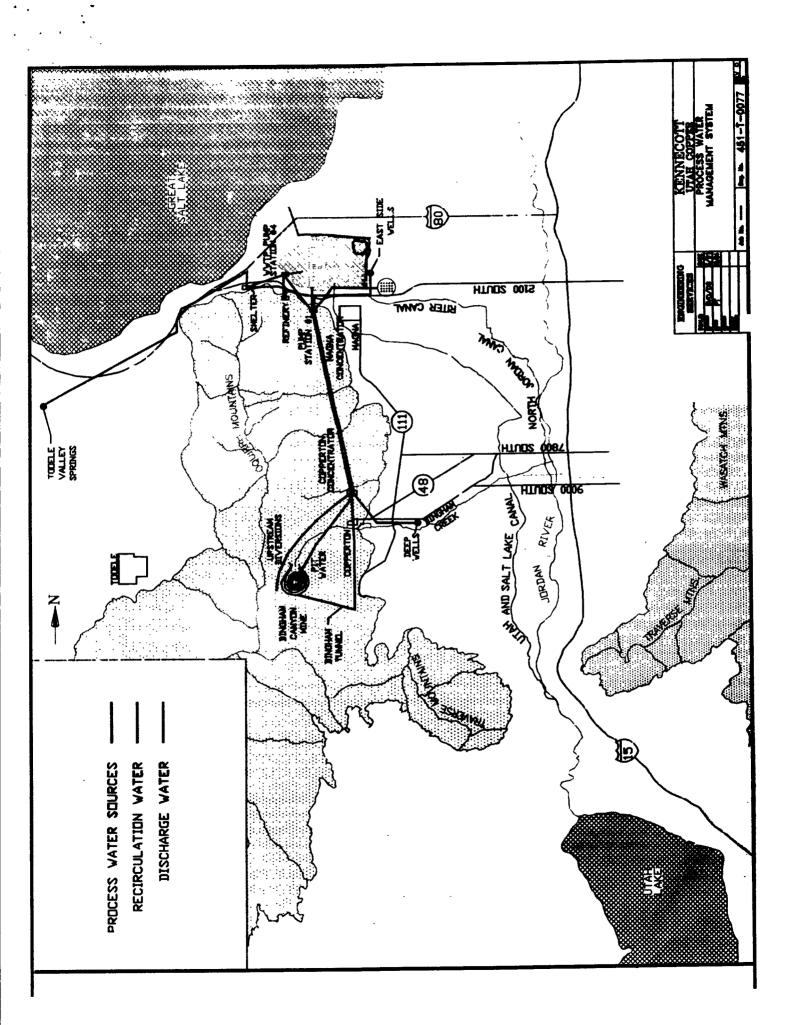
Dry Fork

Tailings Impoundment Expansion

South End Ground Water Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

Natural Resource Damage Claim





KENNECOTT UTAH COPPER

MAJOR WATER USES

AREA PRIMARY PURPOSE

MINE DUST CONTROL

CULINARY USE WASH STATION LEACH SYSTEM

COPPERTON CONCENTRATOR GRINDING

FLOTATION RECYCLING

TAILINGS SLURRY

CONCENTRATE SLURRY

CULINARY USE

NORTH CONCENTRATOR GRINDING

FLOTATION RECYCLING

TAILINGS SLURRY DUST CONTROL WASH STATION CULINARY USE

TAILINGS IMPOUNDMENT TAILINGS STORAGE

RECYCLING

DUST CONTROL

DISCHARGE

UTAH POWER PLANT COOLING

ASH SLURRY RECYCLING DUST CONTROL CULINARY USE SMELTER GRINDING

FLOTATION

TAILINGS SLURRY

COOLING SCRUBBERS RECYCLING CULINARY

DUST CONTROL WASH STATION

REFINERY COOLING

RECYCLING

DUST CONTROL

CULINARY

HYDRO-MET WEAK ACID BLOW DOWN

ELECTROLYTE BLEED

RECYCLING

RIFS FOR SOUTH END GROUND WATER

Focused Feasibility Study Completed in 1993

Initial Screening of all Alternatives from No Action to Active Restoration

Retained: Source control; Point of Use Management; Containment; Conveyance

Remedial Investigation

Well Inventory

Natural Background Concentrations

Additional Monitoring Wells

Low pH, metals plume

Lark area

Riverton area

Extraction Well

Production Well

Plume Containment Investigations

Effects of pumping water supply wells K60 and K109

Effects on Jordan River

Feasibility Study

Detailed Evaluation of Alternatives

Evaluation Tools

Flow Modeling

Geochemical Modeling

Transport Modeling

Treatability Testing

Reverse Osmosis

Biosulfide Reactor

Wetlands

Blending

Replacement Water

Natural Resource Damage Claim

LEACH CIRCUIT

Recycle 15,000 to 23,000 gpm on actively leached dumps

Additional 1,000 gpm meteoric water on dump faces

Approximately 3,000 acre feet of water in circulation and storage

Quality: pH about 3.0

TDS about 90,000 mg/L Sulfate about 50,000 mg/L Copper about 100 mg/L

Zero Discharge Facility

Eastside Collection System Serves as Containment

Small Reservoir acts as Tailwater Reservoir for System

Large Reservoir Storm Water Storage and Upset Backup

GWDP Required for Small Reservoir, Large Reservoir, Eastside Collection System

Picket Fence Concept

UPDES PERMIT

Renewal Date: February 5, 1995

Permitted Outfalls at:

Butterfield Tunnel

Pine Canyon Portal

Toe Drain of New Tailings Embankment

West C-7 Ditch

Refinery Waste Water Treatment Plant

Smelter